inowledge of the various branches of education taught on board the ship, and are paid respectively as follows:—For those of the third class eight dollars per month; for those of the first class ten dollars per month; and for those of the first class ten dollars per min. One-tenth part of the monthly pay of each boy will be retained until the expiration of his term of endatonat The remainder will be expended in duthing and necessaries for his usued, under the special approval of the commanding officer, in occasional payments of money due.

The apprentices are taught all of the separate branches by competent teachers, and a more studious set of scholars would be hard to find. Ever when lessons are over the little ictions apply themselves diligently, and large numbers of them can be a en at every hour in the day, with book in hand, learning their lessons for the next day.

The boys and: These sections are under the command of three captains—also boys—who are known as first, second and third captain, and whose duty is to look after the boys of their section. Each section comprises a gun's crew and a mess, and each mess eat together, sicep together, and takes a tender and particular care of their own gun. Each mess has two of its own number detailed to look after their own proper allowance of food, and to see that the cooking intensits are kept clean and in good order; but they have nothing whatever to do with the cooking of their food, that being left to experienced men cooks, hired for that especial service. If waything is wrong with the food, such as a short allow-ance, or in case of he being improperly cooked, the boy having charge of those things must report to the boy captain of the mess, who, in turn, reports the distance of the mess, who, in turn, reports the experience to the register officer. This is done in order that the boys may learn how to govern themselves, and it also teache them obedience to those placed over them. Every morning the captains of each mess assemble on a line, and at the word of command from the rejutant of the day they march to the forward part of the sain, where a long bis khoward is suspended, with the different exercises for the day written upon it for each apparate mess, and it is the duty of the captains to see that the different exercises are sincetly carried out. The captains of a mess are promoted the adjutants and instructors, whose duty it is to rad all the reports, both daily and weekly, and to report all delinquencies to brad-quariers. There is also a provest guard, consisting of twenty picked boys, who act sas kind of police to the situ, and who see that everything is kept clean and that the order to the adjutants and instructors constitute what is known as the castes, and number about forty-dix or lift; and whenever these young gentlemen appear upon partise they elicit from those who behold the that he would be a continuent to the hear

ivery morning and afternoon the cadets are grand is the bayoness, and it is not venturing too much on I say that they, boys as they are, would put to blosh in this particular exercise, the very best of crack and stylish eity regiments. It is perfection sif, and should the Sabine visit New York harbor durithe apring or summer an opportunity will probably afforded the cibiens of New York of witnessing the silf of these young cades and judging of their skull for emastives.

rail of these young cades and judging of their skill for homealwas.

The boys are taken achore every few days, under the harge of an officer, where they indelge in various ports, such as remping, jumping, skating, playing at lot ball, and various other heating pastines, and the sull is that there is not one of them on the doctor's it. The Roy. Mr. Saster attends to the moral training the boys, and like the commander, not only exer-ses an official, but also a parental care over them. He as placed his own son among the boys, it being his pinion that he could not send him to a better school.

pinion that he could not send him to a better school.

A very judicious judgment was observed in selecting the frigate Schine for a practice ship, instead of some old half of a us less at amer or annal guinbar. The Schine is what is known as a fity gun frigate, but at the procent time she care so but thirty-four large guns and fow howitzers, of the following calibre:—Ten nine inch bahlgrens, fourteen heavy thirty-two pounders, eight light thinty-two pounders, who heavy they two pounders, eight light thinty-two pounders, who heavy they two pounders, and two light twelve pound howitzers.

The following is a complete list of her officers:—

Lieutemant Commanders—R. B. Lowry.

Lieutemant and Executive Officer—H. De H. Manley.

Suppose—B. F. Gibbs. Sawyer.

Chaptain—T. G. Salter.

pmarts—George A. Sawyer.

aplain—T. G. Saiter.

sustenants—G. M. Buche, Navigating Officer; G. W.

inyward.

Acing Master—B. S. Melville.

Acing Master—B. S. Melville.

Acing Basig: —J. C. Oatley.

Midziepmen—G. C. Reiter, L. A. Kingsley, E. S. Hous-

n.
Acting Taird Assistant Engineer—J. W. Briggs.
Captana's Clerk—W. E. Roach.
Paymoster's Clerk—Thomas Edwards.
Bataconia—Thomas Eduards.
Gunner—Wim. Cope.
Carpenter—James E. Cox.
Sailmaker—G. W. Frankland.

## ARMY BULLETIN.

Captain W. P. Cowie, brevet liquienant colonel colored Levi Rugles and A. W. Sheldon, United States Volum

## NAVY BULLETIN.

DETACHED-MARCH 19. steamer Monocacy, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William F. Mansfeld, rom steamer Massachusetts, and granted leave of ab-

Acting Master William M. Stannard, from steamer Tri-onia, and granted leave of absence.

ORDERED—MARCH 19.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Daviel D. Fennel and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Clift to teamer Massachusetts.

mer Massachussus.

RESIGNED—MARCH 19.

Gidshipmen C. H. Norton, A. E. McLane, W. S. Ger.

E. H. Ashwa, D. S. Kidder, H. W. Price, C. T.

uns, George McBride, George W. McCabe, B. F. Goldth, A. N. Whitteli, A. Webster, C. H.

uable, W. G. Morvan, B. W. Johnson, W.

Goddard, H. M. Daniel, F. O. Rogers, F.

Murray, S. B. Packs, E. G. Taylor, J. G. Fine,

N. Roth, E. C. Weid, A. A. Grane, John's Kane, Chas
churley, G. Morvan, G. M. Keilogz, W. E. E.

den, J. O. Moungemery, William P. Classon, E. M.

zer, Charles W. Harris, H. G. Lench, F. C. Morehead,

G. Russell, Frances Coury, A. C. Notewars, G. Year,

A. E. Chadeny, W. R. Nowlin, and S. C. Butler, of

Navai Academy.

Alf-POINT MENTS REVORDED—MARCH 26.

GENTRAL ORDINA-NO. 3.

Hadronal Servert Remisser

Narrosal Giran, S. N. Y.

Narrosal Giran, S. N. Y.

Narrosal Giran, S. N. Y.

The following companies, commissing the right wing, will assemble in full fatigue) for hatchien drill on Friday, March 30, via.—Companies D. Q. H. O. and K. The following companies, comprise the left wing, will assemble for the same purpose, on Saundey, March 31, via.—Companies A. R. F. Saud L. Roll-call of companies at eight violence P. M.

The following ucembers having been expelled by a vote of their company are hereby dishonorably discharged from this regiment, via:—John C. Thom, Thea. J. Donaldzon, Company R. MMMONS CLARK, Colonel,

J. H. Lenerat, Adjutant.

J. H. LEEBERAT, Adjutant,

Arrest of Counterfetters.
Louwyness, March 25, 1898.
Four Italians were arrested here this morning having in their powermen fourteen thousand deliars in counTHE ALLEGED PRIVATER METEOR.

the ship. Q. Who were they? A. W. H. Aspinwall, A. Low, Howland G. Shaw, Paul S. Forbes, Leonard W. Jerome, Wichael H. Sampson, James Lawrence, James Davia, of Hoston; John Bhiley, of Boston; Mr. Rogers, of Salem; E. H. Ward, of Detroit; Mr. John Lee, of Hoston; John Bhiley, of Boston; Mr. Rogers, of R

If you know that they came from fever hospitals and such like places, would you want your inmity to touch them?

Mr. McKnowr.—No, though I would not be much scared if they did, as I don't think they carry disease with them. Now, if you gestiemen are going to drive us out, I want to know soon. If I leave I will still come to buy in this city. It would be a great inconvenience to us, and we would lose heavily. I don't timk ray shops deprecents the value of property. Let our neighbors come and give testimony in our case.

Mr. Schulz-—They have done so, and we have a number of complaints from the people on the subject now. Suppose we put you all together in a block about Fortich street. How would that suit you?

Mr. McKnowr.—It would be injurious, as it would rease a monopoly; a few wealthy men in the trade would purchase the entire block, to the exclusion of others. The yearly trade is between thirty and forty millions of deliars.

Mr. Schurz-—The Health Board would rather see all the rags burned up in one pile, should it be deemed detrimental to public health, no matter what the profits may be. You must know that there is a great prejudice in the public mind against your trade. You know a damp cellar, under ground, unventilated, with say twenty or forty persons picking in it, cannot be in no ordance with health.

in the public mind against your trade. You know a damp cellar, under ground, unventiated, with any twenty or forty persons picking in it, cannot be in accordance with health.

Mr. Svinsar said that foreign rags were placed in storage at bonded warehouses on the east side of town. These were opened only for the purpose of separating them. Rags from Egypt were very dusty, but not otherwise dirty.

Another member, or 445 Pearl street, stated that rags, such as soldiers' clothing, bedding Act, used at the several hospitain around Washington had been heaped up and burned in a large field, at that place, and that the subtorities would not permit them to be sent North or sold in any way. Mr. Knight said about 10,000 persons derived a livelihood from the rag business in Now York. One association of that trade numbered 2,000 members.

An intelligent cester from the Few Parks thought than stress rags should not be contined to cellars. He admitted that many grow fat it the business. Third, Sangkon and other accepts where stress rags do thought.

Detention of Personal Property by Hotel Proprietors for Non-payment of Board. SUPERE COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

BUTKERN COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Before Judge James.

Hatic M. Tighlmon w. George W. Bent.—The plaintiff in this action in April, 1865, stopped at the frving
House, corner of Broadway and Iwelfth street. On leaving the house it is claimed by the defendant, who is proprietor of the establishment, that plaintiff was indebted
to him in the sum of \$80.63 for board and room. For

Court Caleadar—This Day.

Sorress Court—Cucorr.—Part 1.—Non 1909, 1389, 1383, 1245, 1362, 1393, 1395, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1485, 148. Part 2.—Same as yesterday.

Sorress Court—Charasar.—Non 129, 83, 111, 156, 168, 168

It is generally understood that the Rev. Dr. Palmer as been invited to this city, to take the position of Corresponding Secretary to the American Congregational Union.

THE REBEL FRONTIER RAIDS.

THE ALLIGED PRIVATEN SETTOR.

THE CHARGE AGE IN PRIVATE SAME SETTING AGE IN THE CHARGE AGE IN THE CHAR

outed if Ishnonia is recovered to and know it.

I do not see that I can achieve anything by remaining longer in this province, and unless instructed to stay shall leave here by the 10th inst. for Halfrat, and take my chance for remaining the blockade. If I am to stay this spring, I wish my wife to join me, under flag of truce, if possible. I am airead to risk a winter's residence residence in this latitude and climate.

I need not sign this; the bearer and the person to whom it is undressed can identify me; but I see no reason why your response should not be signed and scaled, so as to make it seeviceable as suggested in respect of the St. Albans raid. A statement of prisoners counsed has been seen by way of Halfrax and W limitgron, but it may never reach you, or not in time for the deliverance of the prisoners. This is my chief reason for sending this by one I think Lean truss.

Please reply promptly and surf the measurer of his mission. Send under a seal that cannot be broken without being discovered. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Hon. J. P. BENJANEN, Secretary of State, Richmood, Va.

## BRAZIL.

The Situation on the Parana—A Hard Fight Expected—Enthusiasm Among the Allied Troops—Another Auglo-Brazilian Iron-Ciad on the Way—The Natural Resources of Brazil—Liberal Ideas of the Emperor Dom Pedro, &c.

OUB RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

BIO JANEIRO Feb. 1, 1366.

An communication between Brazil and the United States is becoming more frequent and important I think that my correspondence will be found interesting as extensive record of events, and especially with regard to maters concerning Americans.

By this steamer there is but little news to communicate about the ways against the Dictator Longer of Parallel States and State

the army and navy of the triple alliance are opposite.

Paso do is Patria, the Parana river separating them from
the northern bank, where the Paraguaysts army is secanped. The allied generals are trying to save time and
blood at this ford of the river, where the Diotator of
Praguay has comountrated all his forces and elements of

resistance.

The Brazillan army is composed of about forty thousend men, infantry, oxvalry and artillory, while the field consists of twenty men-of-war and four iron-clad generalized.

casists of twenty men-of-war and four iron-clad guntoats.

The Argentine force comprises eighteen thousand
roops and two or three men-of-war.

The Oriental army numbers about seven thousand
nan, General Flores, the Governor of the republic of
Iruguay, having under his own command three or fear
thousand Braxilians.

The army of General Lopez, the Dictator of Faraguag,
is from twenty-eight to thery thousand strong.

The intest advoces from the sent or war state that the
health of the allied forces is excellent, and that great
enthusiasm prevails among the brave follows who are
about to free Paraguay from the tyranny of its raise,
it is expected that by the middle of this month the
allied forces will cross the river Parana into Paraguag
and march at once upon Humaits, the famous stronghold of Lopez.

We shall have to wait, however, for some weeks before
learning the issue of the decisive or at least important
bettle to be fought in the Paraguayan territory.

I do not think that the crossing of the river Parana
will prove an easy manosivre, but I am quite sare thes
the allied army to far superior in every regard to the
worthless Targuayan soldiors, because the latter are
compelled to fight, while the alli'd soldiers are filled
with enthusiasm and convinced of the justice of these
cause.

The neighboring republics are advancing in peace and

worthless Paraguayan soldiore, because the inter are compelled to fight, while the alili-de soldiers are filled with enthusiasm and convinced of the justice of their cause.

The neighboring republics are advancing in peace and order, and, in spite of the contentions incident to the late elections in the Argentine Republic; it is evident that order will proval as long as General Mitro continues at the head of affairs.

The Oriental State is now recovering strength, and the prospects are encouraging. These new Spanish republication of welfairs and prospecty.

The real cause of their struggles is the egotism of their pritical leaders. Principles are not ing here, individuals are evolvining. Let them enjoy peace and order dusing a few years, and they will speedily become prosporate and order dusing a few years, and they will speedily become prosporate and provertil, to the advantage of themselves and their neighbors.

We feel a great need of immigrants here. Our principal merchanics, both natives and foreigners, have recently field two public meetings for the purpose of encouraging colonization. It is graiffying to use progressive ideated featers in this manner.

We are expecting another iron-clad from England become more than the lishis since her arrival here.

During the last three months we have sent from the port over eleven thousand men and a large quantity of stores to the sent of war.

The great advantages offered to American farmane setting in this country, and its Immonae natural measurements of the age of the principal and the electric of the age.

Our Emperor is a most enlightened stateman, highly appreciated as such both in America and Europa, and learned to the interest than it hose of many of his liberal contemporares. If God spares his valuable the form to the United States and Europe during the same to the United States and Europe during the same period amounts to 134,600.

# MILITARY DICTATOR OF IRELAND.

Sketch of Sir Hugh Henry Rose, the New Commander-in-Uhlef of the British Army in Ireland. The suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland gives the Lord Lectocant dictatorial powers; but in reality the head of the army, Sir Hugh Rose, will be in effect the Dictator of Ireland.

Dictator of Ireland.

General Sir Hugh Henry Rose is one of the six some of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G. C. H., and many years M. P. for Christchurch and Ambassador ab Berlin. His mother was Frances, daughter and cohole of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Helmstey Pask, Yorksbire, and aunt of the first Lord Feversham. for the most part at Berlin, where he gained a great sight into the military system of Prussia and of other foreign countries. He entered the army in June, 1992, as ensign in a foot regiment, became a lieutenant in 1822, captain in 1824, major in 1826, issuemant colonest in 1821, the had already been placed on half per in 1829, and during the intermediate time had held several important diplomat came dvill appointments abroad. He has been

Before Judge James.

MARCH 20. — Maria Antonia Robinson vs. Hiram Studies
and Norman Steen.—The defendants in this suit are a crance of the prisoners. This is my chief reason for sending this by one I think Lean trues.

Please reply promptly and surt the messenger back as soon as possible. He will applain the character of his mission. Send under a seed that cannot be broken without being discovered. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Hon. J. P. Benanus, Servatery of State, Richmood, Va. N. B.—See the Secretary of War (Mr. Seddon) touching Young's case.

Oblituary.]

COLOKEL JAMES ROMGAN OF TEXAS.

We published several months ago an obitinary of Commodore Myors, who commanded the Texas fleet in the engagement with that of Mexico, off the coast of Youann in 1844. Colonel James Morgan, who was Commissions in 1844. Colonel James